

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

To the owners of all arrivals from home ports, we have the pleasure to announce that the ship *Albatross*, under the command of Captain J. H. Smith, has arrived at Honolulu on Sunday morning, July 1st, and is now at anchor in the harbor. The cargo consists of various goods, including sugar, coffee, and other commodities. The ship is in good condition and is expected to remain in the harbor for several days.

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SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICE.

Remittances for the Commercial Advertiser may be sent by mail to the publisher, or through any agent. Back numbers can be supplied to suit the convenience of the subscriber. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per annum in advance. Single copies 10 cents. The paper is published every Thursday, except on public holidays.

THE PACIFIC

Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1859.

PATRIOTISM is a noble impulse in man, at all times and in all places. The farther he strays from his country, the more he loves her, and prides himself in his nationality. Perhaps there are none who exhibit more ardent for their native country than the Americans, and wherever they may be scattered in foreign lands, throughout the world, they are sure to celebrate their national festive days. This does not argue any want of respect for the local governments under which they live, nor do such exhibitions of patriotic impulse show disrespect for the authority under which they may be resident. The attempt of the colonial authorities in British Columbia, in February last, to suppress or check the celebration of a national holiday of a large portion of her population, has justly met with public indignation, and the question having been raised how far a government may interfere in such proceedings, it will probably be settled by diplomatic correspondence in the case alluded to, between the United States and England. At all events, we question whether England will attempt to prohibit in her colonies what she allows in her capital.

The Fourth of July, by common consent and custom, become a general holiday at these islands. This certainly does not argue any want of respect or loyalty to the Hawaiian government, though it does show that there is a warm, sympathetic feeling existing for the American nation, to which we are so intimately allied in our commercial and social relations, and so much indebted for what progress we have made in civilization and religion, and what standing we may enjoy as a nationality. Although we are a monarchy, the American nation has stamped on the day the impress of her laws and constitution, her habits, manners and customs—in a word, her civilization.

The Fourth of July, which occurred on Monday last, like all previous ones within our memory was observed with the greatest enthusiasm. Stores were closed throughout the day, labor suspended, and the day everywhere given to amusement. We have never seen a holiday so rationally kept as was this. Picnics and social gatherings were the order of the day, and although there was the usual horse-riding and sports amongst the natives, we noticed no case of drunkenness.

The day was ushered in by a salute of 33 guns at daybreak, on the Esplanade, which we consider an improvement on the former mode of midnight cannonading through the streets, to the annoyance of old and young. Whether the change was caused by a short supply of powder or the shower which occurred during the morning, we have not learned. A midnight serenading by "Young America" was all that disturbed the slumbers of our residents, and half of those probably woke in the morning with the impression that their sleep had only been disturbed by a dream of "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," or the "Star-Spangled Banner."

At 12 o'clock, a large number of people assembled in the hall of the Merchants' Exchange, where the Declaration of Independence was read by C. W. Vincent, Esq., after which James D. Blair, Esq., delivered an oration, which we give in full in another column.

It is a fine production, and, as delivered in the mastery style of the speaker, brought out frequent bursts of applause from the audience. At two, p. m., some fifty or sixty American citizens and invited guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at the Merchants' Exchange, prepared by Mr. Cutrell. It is enough to say of it, that it was got up in Roderick's best style, and was worthy of the occasion and the day. After the removal of the meats, the following toasts were read and received with enthusiasm:

1. The day we celebrate.
2. The Fourth of July, 1776—When the great experiment of Republicanism was intrusted to the hands of our fathers, and the people of this country were first called upon to exercise the rights of citizenship.

3. The "Old Thirteen"—Whose pre-eminence in the history of our country has made them the fathers of our country.
4. The President of the United States—The embodiment of the Union, the symbol of our nation, the representative of our people.

5. The King of the Hawaiian Islands—Whose liberal and enlightened policy has won the affection of his people and the respect of the world.
6. The Heroes of the Revolution—The gratitude and admiration of Americans will always be drawn to the recollection of the virtues and self-sacrificing spirit of those who achieved the Independence of their country.

7. The Memory of Washington—Who by his wisdom and valor laid the foundation of our nation.
8. The Army and Navy of the United States—The protectors of our country, the defenders of our rights.

9. Commerce—The disseminator of true principles, the promoter of peace and friendship, the bond of union between all nations.
10. The future of our country—Which we trust will be a land of peace, justice, and prosperity.

11. The Great Pacific and the Whaling Fleet—The symbols of our commerce, the protectors of our rights.
12. The Public Press—A foe to all tyrannies and despots, a friend to all freedom and justice.

13. The Ladies—The partners of our joys, the solace of our sorrows, the glory of our nation.
14. The future of our country—Which we trust will be a land of peace, justice, and prosperity.

The following replies to invitations were also read at the dinner:
His Majesty the King replied that a previous engagement will prevent his acceptance of Mr. Cutrell's polite invitation for the entertainment of July 4th.

H. A. NELSON, Secretary.
Six.—It is indeed deeply regretted that the present state of my health will not permit me to participate in celebrating the present Anniversary of our "National Birthday." But as sickness deprives me of this great pleasure, my fellow-countrymen who are able to assemble around the festive board at the Merchants' Exchange, will, I apprehend, allow me to offer on the occasion the following sentiment:

General George Washington: The truly great and good man, may Americans hereafter celebrate the Anniversary of his birthday, with less pomp and more simplicity, than we do now. May his spirit be ever with us, and may his example be ever before us.

feeling having prevailed throughout, and the occasion was one which will be long remembered. Several picnics came off during the day. That of the Sabbath school children at the residence of Capt. Luce at Little Britain, was the largest. The lawn before the dwelling is probably the finest site for such a gathering that we have about Honolulu. In the center a large tent had been erected, over which floated gracefully the Hawaiian, English and American ensigns. A liberal picnic feast was provided in the tent for the juveniles, who at the appointed hour gathered around the tables with sharpened appetites, and for a half hour appeared to enjoy themselves. After the eating was over, the children all formed into one large ring, where on being counted, there were found to be about 175 present, and there must have been an equal number of grown persons. About 6 o'clock, after the children began to disperse, Her Majesty the Queen graced the occasion with her presence and that of the young Prince of Hawaii. To Mr. and Mrs. Luce, Miss Moxley and Mr. Davies, are due much credit for the admirable arrangements of the day and the neat and graceful manner in which they were carried out.

There were several other picnics—one at Moanalua Valley (Mr. Sumner's estate) where some twenty young gentlemen and ladies spent the day enjoying themselves, the banners of Hawaii and America floating above them. At Waikiki, Kalihi, and in Nuuanu Valley, were various other gatherings and feasts.

The spirit of the 4th was not confined to Honolulu, however. Early in the morning the American flag was seen floating at Lihue, Capt. J. Meek's pleasant ranch 25 miles from town, where a family gathering was held, with visitors from Waialua and Honolulu. At noon a patriotic salute of thirty-three guns made the hills of Waialeale re-echo with the spirit of '76. It must have rejoiced the heart of the veteran patriot of three score years and ten, to see his children gathered about him on that day, and celebrating the birth of "fatherland." Everything that our own or foreign soil could produce was provided in rich abundance and the day passed off pleasantly to all.

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This Mr. Vinton Funn.—By the last mail Hon. J. W. Borden received from Hon. Edward Everett, a letter acknowledging the receipt of funds from the subscribers to the purchase of the house of Washington. It will be gratifying to know that the subscription has been successful, and that the house will be preserved for the use of the nation.

DEAR SIR:—I have had the pleasure of receiving your favor of the 13th January, enclosing a draft for \$141, being the contribution of a number of American Ladies residing in the Hawaiian Islands, to the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. I am happy to hear that the list of names is so long, and that the sum is so large. It is a noble example of patriotism and generosity.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—Last Sunday a Chinaman was seen walking down Nuuanu Valley with two bags. On being hailed by a Policeman, he dropped the bags and ran. They were found to contain some 250 managoes, nearly ripe, which can be had at the Sheriff's office. If no owner is found, we would suggest that the Sheriff can send in a bag of them this way.

VERY DUTY.—The streets of Honolulu have seldom been more dry and dusty than at present, and the high winds which prevailed from Saturday to Monday, scattered the dust from cellar to garret, through every dwelling and store, rendering it really uncomfortable. The long absence of rain has been felt out of town as well as in it.

M'KEN'S ISLAND.—We have seen a letter from Capt. J. M. McKen, of the *Albatross*, now on duty at M'Ken's Island, and their efforts to improve the island. The island is a beautiful spot, and the efforts of the Captain and his crew are well appreciated.

KA HOKU LOA.—This is the name of the new monthly paper recently commenced. It is under the editorial management of Mr. H. H. Parker. By a notice in it, we see that the subscription price is twenty-five cents a year—cheap enough certainly. Subscriptions are received at Messrs. Castle and Cooke's.

TWO FIRE ALARMS.—Since our last issue, both native houses, one of which near the Catholic church was set on fire, and the other near Smith's church, was accidental. Both were extinguished before any damage was done.

NEARLY DUE.—The ship *Fleetwood*, sailed from Boston, for Honolulu, via Tahiti, Feb. 10, and is now 147 days out. The *Sea Nymph*, from London direct, is 141 days out. The *Albatross*, from San Francisco, is 141 days out.

FOR HIRE.—The *Lithoth*, which sails to-day takes up all the materials and fixtures necessary to erect the new bridge over the Waialuku. Mr. R. A. S. Wood proposes going in a few days to superintend the work.

TO STRANGERS.—Persons coming to these islands should only bring with them American coins—gold or silver. European gold is at a discount and becoming difficult to circulate among the natives.

EXCURSION.—His Majesty made an excursion on Monday last to Pearl River in the steamer *Pearl*, and returned in the evening on horseback.

LAST PAGE.—A story, poetry, and late foreign summary will be found on the last page.

HONOLULU, June 28, 1859.
MR. EDITOR:—I notice among the items in your paper of this date the following statement: "The age of the great California tree, estimated by the count of the annual layers of wood, is 4,049 years."

This, with certain additional remarks, reflecting upon the credibility of the Mosie record, which you have given to the world, has been going the rounds of the papers for some time past; and similar statements about the age of California "Big Trees" have often been made since their discovery.

Permit me to say that these estimates are very much exaggerated. The statement I have quoted, as well as the method of arriving at the supposed fact, is but a fair sample of the readiness with which credulous and superficial observers are accustomed to jump at conclusions, and to manufacture evidence apparently damaging to the commonly-received Bible chronology.

The real age of the largest living tree is at most only about 1650 years. How then shall we explain the process by which a pre-adamite antiquity is secured for the tree? The largest tree of the grove has been cut down, and the stump is twenty-five feet in diameter at the point where it was cut off, say six feet from the ground, and thirty-three feet in diameter at the base. The taper of the tree is most rapid for the first six or eight feet. Now, taking a section of the tree above the point where it was cut off, we find in a width of three inches, eighty layers; or supposing each layer to indicate the growth of a year, we have for every three inches eighty years, and for every foot three hundred and twenty consecutive layers. Taking the semi-diameter of the tree at the ground, sixteen and a half feet, and multiplying it by three hundred and twenty, the number of years indicated by the layers is found to be five thousand two hundred and eighty as the grand result. But here it is obvious at a glance, we have not allowed for two very considerable sources of error.

1st. The same layers distributed through sixteen and a half feet, the semi-diameter of the tree at its base must be much thicker than the same layers six feet above the ground, where the same number of layers is compressed within twelve and a half feet, the semi-diameter of the tree at that point. Twelve and a half feet will give us only four thousand layers or years.

2d. We have not as yet taken into account that the eighty layers we have in hand are from near the outside of the tree, where the layers being spread over a much larger surface are very thin, while as we advance towards the heart of the tree, they constantly increase in thickness. So our eighty layers are not a fair sample of the whole. Many a strong arm thrust in from the heart of the tree, and many a layer lower down than the point from which they are taken, are not a fair sample of the whole. But as yet we have not made allowance for still another fact which cuts down our estimate more than a hundred years. Of the twelve and a half feet, which is the largest semi-diameter of which one section could have been a part, from six to nine inches must be cast out of the reckoning as bark. If, from the outer extremity of the radius which we have measured, we cast off six inches, we have deducted at least one hundred and sixty years.

The true age of the largest tree can be learned by taking a core of wood from the heart of the tree, and counting the layers. It is a simple process, and the result is a fair sample of the whole. Many a strong arm thrust in from the heart of the tree, and many a layer lower down than the point from which they are taken, are not a fair sample of the whole. But as yet we have not made allowance for still another fact which cuts down our estimate more than a hundred years. Of the twelve and a half feet, which is the largest semi-diameter of which one section could have been a part, from six to nine inches must be cast out of the reckoning as bark. If, from the outer extremity of the radius which we have measured, we cast off six inches, we have deducted at least one hundred and sixty years.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.
We continue to glean from our exchanges such extracts relating to the war as will be of interest to our readers. Long before this, blood will have been shed, and the probability is that before the end of May, the Austrians will have been driven out of the Sardinian Territory.

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.
The arrival of various steamers, has put us in possession of intelligence from the seat of war in Italy to the 6th May. Up to the 4th of May, the battle of Solferino, which was a rumor of an unimportant engagement at the bridgehead of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet; and a small engagement at the bridgehead of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet; and a small engagement at the bridgehead of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet.

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